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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/019,703	12/27/2001	Aviad Hellman	200/02444	1067
44909	7590	04/21/2006		
WOLF, BLOCK, SCHORR & SOLIS-COHEN LLP 250 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10177			EXAMINER JONES, HEATHER RAE	
			ART UNIT 2621	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 04/21/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/019,703	Applicant(s) HELLMAN ET AL.	
	Examiner Heather R. Jones	Art Unit 2621	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 January 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, filed January 25, 2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-26 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of different interpretation of the previously applied reference.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-18 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Courtney (EP 0 967 584 A2) in view of Steinberg et al. (U.S. Patent 6,006,039).

Regarding claim 1, Courtney discloses in Fig. 1 a surveillance unit, comprising: a video camera (23) which provides images in the form of electrical signals (col. 6, line 58 – col. 7, line 9); a control circuitry (27) which determines when to store the images captured by the camera (col. 3, lines 23-28 and 38-44; col. 11, lines 28-34); and a hard disc drive (34) on which the images are stored as determined by the control circuitry (col. 7, lines 18-23). However, Courtney fails to disclose a slot for operationally receiving a memory card on which the images are stored as determined by the control circuitry.

Referring to the Steinberg et al. reference, Steinberg et al. discloses a slot for operationally receiving a memory card on which images are stored and on which camera parameters are stored (col. 2, lines 17-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have stored images taken by the camera on the memory card as disclosed by Steinberg et al. with the surveillance unit disclosed by Courtney in order to allow the surveillance unit to store images onto a memory card since the hard disc drive (34) disclosed by Courtney can be replaced by some other type of suitable memory. By using a removable memory card in the surveillance unit disclosed by Courtney it would make the surveillance unit more versatile, making exchanging images and parameters with other devices easier.

Regarding claim 2, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 including that the surveillance unit further comprises at least one detector (24) which provides signals to the control circuitry (Courtney: col. 6, line 58 – col. 7, line 9).

Regarding claim 3, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1 and 2 including that the at least one detector comprises an infrared detector (Courtney: col. 6, line 58 – col. 7, line 9).

Regarding claim 4, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 including that the

control circuitry determines when the digital camera should capture images (Courtney: col. 13, lines 39-51 – the control circuitry (27) determines when to capture a new reference image therefore it determines when the digital camera should capture images).

Regarding claim 5, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 including that the control circuitry performs the determination responsive to video motion detection (VMD) performed on images captured by the camera (Courtney: col. 9, lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 6, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as disclosing that the control circuitry comprises a processor (33) which receives signals from the at least one detector and determines whether to store the captured images (Courtney: col. 7, lines 10-15; col. 11, lines 28-34).

Regarding claim 7, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1, as well as including that Steinberg et al. discloses a digital camera wherein the camera has the capability of being programmed by an external device through the serial port or PCMCIA card (col. 2, lines 17-47).

Regarding claim 8, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1 and 7 including that the operational data is downloaded from the removable memory card to an

internal memory of the surveillance memory of the surveillance unit when the memory card is inserted into the surveillance unit (Steinberg et al.: Fig. 2; col. 5, lines 24-30).

Regarding claim **9**, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1 and 7 including that the operational data comprises a software routine run by the processor (Steinberg et al.: col. 2, lines 48-51).

Regarding claim **10**, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1 and 7 including that the operational data comprises one or more operation parameters of the surveillance unit (Steinberg et al.: Fig. 3; col. 6, lines 6-13).

Regarding claim **11**, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1, 7, and 10 including that the operational data comprise at least one operation parameter of the camera (Steinberg et al: Fig. 3; col. 6, lines 6-13).

Regarding claim **12**, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1, 7, and 10 including that the one or more operation parameters comprise at least one parameter which governs the level of indications required from the at least one detector to define an alarm state in which images from the camera are permanently stored (Steinberg et al.: col. 6, lines 6-13 – discloses that other parameters are also included other than just the ones shown in Fig.3; Courtney: col. 4, lines 34-45).

Regarding claim **13**, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as disclosing that the surveillance unit further comprises a communication link (14 or 349) for transmitting at least some of the images captured by the camera (Courtney: col. 6, lines 50-55).

Regarding claim **14**, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1 and 13 including that the communication link comprises a wireless link (Courtney: col. 4, lines 15-21).

Regarding claim **15**, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1 and 13 including that the communication link comprises a wire link (Courtney: col. 6, lines 50-55).

Regarding claim **16**, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as disclosing that the control circuitry stores a log of events on the memory card (Courtney: col. 13, lines 11-22).

Regarding claims **17** and **18**, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as disclosing that the surveillance unit further comprises an internal image memory for storing images captured by the camera and that at least some of the captured images are stored on the internal image memory and are automatically downloaded to the memory card responsive to insertion of the memory card into the slot (Courtney: col. 11, lines 28-34 – only important information is saved on

the memory card, so it is inherent that there is an internal memory that stores the other images until it is determined that the image is not needed and that once the memory card is inserted then all further important images will be saved on it).

Regarding claim **26**, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as disclosing that the slot is configured for removably receiving the memory card (Steinberg et al.: Fig. 1)

3. Claims 19-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. (U.S. Patent 6,006,039) in view of Courtney (EP 0 967 584 A2).

Regarding claim **19**, Steinberg et al. discloses a method of controlling the operation of a camera unit, comprising: storing operational data of the camera unit on a removable memory card; and inserting the memory card into a predefined slot of the camera unit (col. 2, lines 48-51; col. 6, lines 6-13). However, Steinberg et al. fails to disclose of controlling the operation of a surveillance unit.

Referring to the Courtney reference, Courtney discloses a surveillance unit that can be controlled by an external device (col. 4, lines 34-45). Furthermore, Courtney discloses a hard disc drive (34) that can be replaced by with some other type of suitable memory (col. 7, lines 18-23), which would include using removable memory card.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to used the teaching of remotely controlling a

surveillance unit with the teaching of controlling the operation of a camera unit from a external device as disclosed by Steinberg et al. in order to be able to control a surveillance unit from an external device by storing all the operational parameters on a removable memory card. By placing all the parameters on a removable memory card the external device would have not have to be connected to the surveillance unit through a wire or wireless connection. Therefore, the surveillance unit could be controlled easily from the external device without caring how far away the external device is from the surveillance unit.

Regarding claim **20**, Steinberg et al. in view of Courtney discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 19 as well as disclosing that storing the operational data comprises inserting the removable memory card into a reader coupled to a computer and writing the operational data on the memory card by the computer (Steinberg et al: Fig. 2; col. 5, lines 16-30).

Regarding claim **21**, Steinberg et al. in view of Courtney discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 19 and 20 including that the surveillance unit further comprises receiving operational data by the computer over a communication link (Steinberg et al.: Figs. 1 and 2; col. 5, lines 16-59).

Regarding claim **22**, Steinberg et al. in view of Courtney discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 19 and 20 including that storing the operational data comprises using a graphical software running on

the computer to adjust the operational data (Steinberg et al.: col. 1, lines 9-15, 34-37, and 52-56).

Regarding claim **23**, Steinberg et al. in view of Courtney discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 19 including that the operational data comprises a software which runs on a processor of the - surveillance unit (Steinberg et al.: col. 2, lines 47-51).

Regarding claim **24**, Steinberg et al. in view of Courtney discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 19 including that the operational data comprises one or more parameters of the surveillance unit (Steinberg et al.: Fig. 3; col. 6, lines 6-13).

Regarding claim **25**, Steinberg et al. in view of Courtney discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 19 as well as disclosing that the surveillance camera further comprises storing images captured by a camera of the surveillance unit on the memory card inserted into the surveillance unit (Courtney: col. 7, lines 18-20; Steinberg et al.: col. 2, lines 20-22).

Conclusion

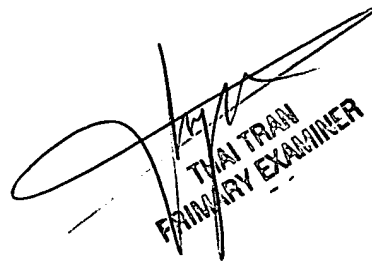
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Heather R. Jones whose telephone number is 571-272-7368. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Thurs.: 7:00 am - 4:30 pm, and every other Fri.: 7:00 am - 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached on 571-272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Heather R Jones
Examiner
Art Unit 2621

HRJ
April 17, 2006



THAI TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER